AGENTS.

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J. A. Innis, Salem, Massachusetts, and C. A. Wall, Worcester, Massachusetts, are authorized

OBITUARY.

Died in this city, at 8 o'clock P. M., Sonday,

0th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH BENTON, wife of the Hon. Thomas H. Benten, aged sixty year-

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1854.

NO. 403.

WASHINGTON, D. C. tered according to act of Congress, in the years to by Alice Carer, in the Cierk's Office of the

For the National Era. HOLLY-WOOD BY ALICE CAREY.

CHAP. V-Centinued. song was not all make-believe the shine was in my world again; and, hastenmy chamber, I knelt and prayed that would make me better and worthier; that had previously done. low ambitions, and save me, above temptation; for Heaven seemed close me. An angel had appeared to me, as purchaser of and, through the faint promise of Richards's.

In Shoe remained our quest for a week to reat delight of Mike and Rose, whom he ed, when they came in his way, by his solled white gloves he gave to Mike, as he white vest he wore at first; they were and slightly removed from their oriby continuous contact with earthy its pristine loveliness, by a process which d washing, and that the gloves would not be liserred to be untidy in the exciting interests the wedding occasion; for he designed them a militle present against the blissful season

Sleep seemed waiting on my pillow,

by bestowing on Miss Rose a trinket about equivalent value to those bexed on her betrothed. His mind wavered calash. He inclined rather to the calash, which, he believed, favored the Dunstaherefore, in all human probability, he conclude upon the Dunstable, and have ented with a gauze veil for the partial k, which his manner rendered irresisti y, he would beguile the tedious hours time was usually a mocking one, but free from bitterness. To laugh at the which he could not commend, was his ophy. He seemed to think himself justi-How did it happen?" said one after another him; and to each he gave a different reply. and sometimes a fever-sometimes a duel. etimes a skirmish; but I, who heard a truthfulness of all. When other resources sied, he resorted to the flute, on which he sayed very sweetly; and often of afternoons, est on the porch with my sewing, he would old tunes by the hour. He appeared alike

equaintance had not ripened much, re; and I was a little surprised one afn, when he suddenly laid down his flute, It would give me pleasure, Miss Halstead my society were more agreeable to you, for on me, therefore, if I remove a stumbling ock. I shall not interfere with your future. short, though I am highly delighted with r. Richards's farm, I shall not become its

ot to men and women, and evidently

tion, which he had construed into dislike, if, for he was one of those restless persons

Mr. Nane, ingenuously. "I was telling Miss Halstend that I had had some remote idea of aying your farm, and that I had quite relinbed the plan; but I had not said what I as about to say, that I had determined to se you for a neighbor."

Mr. Richards said, by way of apology to me oppose, that he had never seriously resolved abandon his present locality, and that Mr. however, that he was ruffled, and that oper was not likely to smooth itself the oil which Mr. Shue, or my friend

each other; and, to begin, I will make on-I am resolved to marry."

ose you think, with Rose, I am so will have me; but, consider my my dear sir, and not my defects. In place, I am only twenty-nine. True,

e envied, rather than one whose disabilities to be pitted; and I have no doubt but that eclaration will be delightedly entertain

every lady who hears it." And he glanced at me, as though his remark

agh quite unconscious of giving the least if I would keep my pleasures subordinate to my duties, it would be well for me. Jance, "but I meant to show you that not altogether destitute of advantagesat I lack in comeliness of person, I make up to myself. Then, mystery hath its charm; eart, and of this requisite I am fortunate-

f success pretty considerable." ed not to enter into the subject very and, looking skyward, remarked tha

d pursued the conjugal theme in his half-sing, indelent way. He hoped Mr. Richards ould give himself the trouble of bringing to a acquaintance some sensible, amiable young o had seen nothing of the world, and r. Richards was afraid he could be of no lice to his friend; and he took occasion to y, a little maliciously, I thought, that if he dany thought of marrying, he should select

man who had at least been out of sight of have all our peculiar likes and dis-said Timothy. "Now, for my part, I thought I should dislike being in the ith a millstone about my neck; but I

regard that as a better thing for me, the being tied to a wife whose dowry was chief attraction. No, no; I would rather

Mr. Richards suddenly remembered that he st attend to some business matters about neighborhood, which would engage him greater part of the day, and Mike was died to have the carriage at the door speed.

Nothing would afford Mr. Richards more

sumed his flute-playing. I tried to look demure, and to seem unconcerned; nevertheless I felt quite sure that Timothy read my heart as he would an open page. Had he not relinquished his proposed purchase on my account, and had he not talked of marriage and settlement, for the purpose of awakening a feeling of insecurity in the bosom of Mr. Richards? When Mike brought the carriage to the door, I reached to relieve him of his flute. He gave it me, smiling as he did so, and speaking, in a low tone, some words, unimportant and commonplace, and which I felt to be designed rather for Mr. Richards's seeing than for my rather for Mr. Richards's seeing than for my

hearing.

I was half ashamed to admit it to myself, and yet I liked the young man better than I

As to the sincerity of some part of his communication I was not long in doubt, for in the course of a few days he actually became the purchaser of fifty acres of land adjoining Mr.

here, I saw the greater and better He had resolved to spend the evening of his life in the seclusion of the country, he said, and he rather inclined to think he should enter into some benevolent project. He could not decide in what way to give scope to his natural charitableness of heart. Sometimes he inclined to the project of an orphan asylum; sometimes to an institution solely for the lame; and, again, of building a theological seminary. Some little circumstance, he doubted not, would in the right time direct him to a definition course. Meantime he reproceed to employ tive course. Meantime, he proposed to employ Doke as a guide, and make explorations about the neighborhood, with a view to a matrimo-

nonsensical avowals; for though he avoided any allusion to our engagement, and said noth-ing of his plans for the future, he evidently disliked to find me listening to the projects of Mr. Timothy Shue, for whom my liking in-Mr. Timothy Shue, for whom my liking increased, after he became the proprietor of a neighboring estate, and perhaps the more that he afforded me an opportunity of using what power I had. I ought to feel very grateful to him for his disinterested benevolence. I know not how my game of life chanced to interest him, but it did; and he lost no opportunity of playing into my hand. It wouldn't all do; however, the success I have met, such as it is however, the success I have met, such as it is, is chiefly owing to him. Beneath his indolent manner, and unembittered by the satirical sur-face, there was a flow of the kindliest feeling. He made no estentatious display of good works, nor did he go out of his way to find distress; but he did good as occasion required. I did not forget the circumstance of meeting Mr. Richards in the garden, and rested upon it an assurance of deeper interest than I had pre-

viously known he entertained for me. We had scarcely conversed apart for a moment since the arrival of Timothy. Our engagement had not been alluded to in the most distant way. I neither sought nor avoided an interview; for, to confess the truth, I feared for the stability of the hope I indulged, and, while my uneasiness did not amount to actual suffering, was rather glad of the protracted

He often took occasion to say, in the presence of our guest-" Have you attended to this ared little to converse with either; unless he or that domestic affair?" so placing me on a entered some peculiarity likely to amuse lovel with the other domestics. Of course 1 tion was better than any other the world would be likely to assign to me.

I had entered his house with the honest in tention of becoming a common servant. My natural superiority to that position, my ambition, and the speedy proposal of marriage which Mr. Richards honored me with, had rendered my condition most unsatisfactory to myself, and, as I felt, in the eyes of our ne capacity, Martha cared little, so that I troubled her not; and my father, good, simple old man, thought me quite capable of choosing my own way of life, and guarding myself. Every day I resolved that my position should be made definitive, but a thousand circumstances kept me mute. Was I not very ignorant and illbred, and was not the situation of servant maid in so respectable a family as Mr. Rich-ards's, quite equal to my deserts? He was so much wiser than I, so much in every way my which he chose to withhold. If I offended him, what would become of me? The farm was insufficient for the needs of those at home and, since Charley was gone, I regarded a re-turn to the old place as the greatest evil which could befall me. Conscious of rectitude, why and another I lulled the sense of outraged propriety, and waited till of themselves circumstances should right me. But more than all

reasoning, and more than all fallacy, weighed my love for Mr. Richards. And yet, after all, it sometimes seemed that my destiny was beyond my shaping. One evening, when I had been sitting longer than usual, listening to the flute of Timothy, and watching Mr. Richards, who in a near field was affecting to assist Mike, my fate seemed

to have found its crisis. Mr. Shue had put down the flute, to tell me the story of a ring, which he drew from his place, I am only twenty-nine. True, de; neverthelese, I manage my crutch effect, just as Mr. Richards opened the gate. I roturned it hastily, for a glance showed me that Mr. Richards was displeased; and Timo-thy, so far from replacing the ring on his finger, and continuing the story, slipped it in his vest pocket, and abruptly changed the subject.

"I hope tee is ready," said Mr. Richards, addressing me. He saw it was not, and knew it was in advance of the hour—I said something to that effect, to which he replied, that

I made no reply, but withdrew, resolved to separate my duties and pleasures from his. A very dignified and womanly procedure should be mine; so I thought, as assisted Rose about the supper; for I could not allow Mr. Shue to see me other than obe-dient, though I well knew he had defined my true position, and awarded me all respectful

cloth, cutting flowers in the garden, and felt surprise that he should give himself so much trouble, for to stoop was even painful to him. He had his own motive, however, and took ocserved. I accepted them with the manner of one who had received an inestimable favor— for what woman does not like to pique her lover—and, having accepted, I placed them in ces, his conduct toward me was. I would not

speak of my design, but I would leave the house that night. house that night.

When we have resolved upon anything, we experience a sense of relief; and I did not affect all the indifference to Mr. Richards which I manifested. A sort of artificial buoyancy kept me up; and when, after tea, Timo-thy called me to procure a glowworm for him, for I had remained apart, I obeyed with alac-

the newspaper; and when I brought the glow-worm, Mr. Shue said we would remove to the

flowers were quite as interesting.

"If you will allow me to accompany you, it will greatly oblige me," said Timothy; "I am desirous to lock around and view my ground, you know."

It would never be done; but when it was, the flowers were quite as interesting.

He inquired if I knew their language. I did not; and though he had made the loveliest of bouquets, I could not appreciate the sentiment.

Of course he would interpret, though his

and listless man.

My heart smote me, for I felt that, if I chose, My heart smote me, for I felt that, if I chose, I might comfort him a little.

Doke observed him, and slid to the ground, where for some minutes I saw him busy about something which I could not make out. At length he arose, in answer to my father's call, as I inferred, and hobbled toward him with

the assistance of a crutch; and looking closely, I saw that one foot was hung in a long "sling, which was fastened around his neck. "Some catastrophe seems to have befallen our young neighbor," observed Mr. Shue. "Perhaps after all, I shall erect an asylum for the lame, on the parcel of ground of which I have lately become the proprietor."

He would employ me as matron of the establishment, he said. Dr. Roberts he would make resident physician, and Doke and himself would make the first of the resident invalids.

make the first of the resident invalids. "Good efering, Mr. Riffards; good efering,

Mr. Frue," said an unmistakable voice.
"Thou makest my hair to stand," exclaimed "Spec I do look wuss 'an common," replied Doke, for it was he before us; "I'm got the yaller janders."
And, as he limped nearer, I saw that the face of the lad was streaked and spotted with yellow—he had colored it with the blossoms of dandelions; and the reason to me, who know

his lazinese, was quite obvious. "And you seem, too, to have another afflic-tion," said Timothy, observing the aling. "Yeffir, I've got the affliction of a stone fruse on the frole of my foot-don't believe I can work

"I should not be surprised," replied Timo-thy, who saw at once the affectations of jaun-dice and stone-bruise were put on to screen him "I can safely say," continued Timothy, in a

solilequizing sort of way, "that I never saw a youth in a similar predicament. I am quite alarmed for your powers of speech; you articulate so imperfectly; your tongue suffers in sympathy with your other members, perhaps." "My tongne is good as yourn," responded Doke; "noffen but freat ails my sfreaking." And he drew from his mouth a cud of chewed wheat, which would have filled that of a sixyears old cow.

"Well, Doke, I rejoice to find you have noth ing to fear from the impediment I anticipated, and I had also feared you might suffer some in-convenience in the taking of your food, which apprehend would have been to you an inexpressible calamity." During this conversation, Doke continued to

move from one end of the porch to the other, in order to exhibit the full glory of his "janders" and his dexterity with the crutch, for h seemed to feel that honors were blushing thick

my bouquet, which he wore gallantly in the but-ton-hole of his vest. And Mr. Richards had carelessly taken my bouquet, for the purpose of examining some flower which he said he did not remember to have seen. He retained it, however, tossing it carelessly about, and quite ruining its beauty.
I had remembered and rondered in my hear

the late position assigned me, and had risen for the purpose of retiring to my own room. when Doke said, abruptly, "Lucrefria Wilkins I stood still, for I felt as though arrested for

her murder. "Lucretia dead!" repeated Mr. Richards when did she die?"

"Do know as she is dead," said Doke. " but seen Dr. Roberts go there with white stuff in his hand, and I spec it was her froud." "She is sick, then ?"

" Yef-fir." "Of what nature is her complaint?" "Why, about her sfrool what she was freach

"And what of her school-did that affect her health?" "No, fir-not faricaraly, if er hadn't been

noffen else. "May I suggest the removal of that wheat end, and venture also to recommend a quiet position for a few minutes, while you put us in possession of the pith and marrow of your story,? said Timothy. "I fear your exertion will accelerate to a fatal issue the terrible jaunders with which you are afflicted." And smiling and playing idly with the rose in his buttonhole, Timothy awaited the result of his sugges-

curred. Suffice it to say, the main facts elicited were these:

The visits of Charley to the house of Lucretia had caused a good deal of neighborhood scandal, in which Mr. Goodman had taken the liveliest interest. "The elect suffered great re-preach," he said, " in permitting a child of the devil to walk boldly amongst them, seducing the babes and sucklings into the beautiful chambers of sin, and turning the faces of the the rod of righteous castigation, and whipt out of Christian pasture, to feed in shamefaced con-

More to the effect that the poor girl had been disgraced, and her little school broken up, Doke repeated with a parrot-like volubility

The object of Parson Goodman's visit to Lupretis was explained; and, if there had been any wavering previously, I felt my convictions pushed boldly into resolution by this troubling

manner, I very well knew; then, too, I was implicated in bringing the girl to her unfortunate position. Had I not sent Charley away? of my unwise ambition the phantoms had al-ready risen to mock me. What should I do? where find refuge from myself?

"You are looking ill," said Mr. Richards ness-"shall I assist you to the sofa ?"

I felt the dampness on my forehead, and knew that my heart's agony had worked itself into my face; my limbs trembled, but I steadied up my courage, and, coldly declining his proffer, retired to my chamber with a firm step and a determined purpose. Once there, the momentary strength abandoned me, and I sunk on the floor and gave way to the tears which I had till then dammed up with my pride. How long I remained thus, I know not; for my thoughts grew confused and my brain dizzy, and I was only conscious of an imperfect apprehension of anything and everything. I heard the voices of Mr. Richards and of Timothy, as they sat on the moonlighted porch, and I they might be made useful subjects, after that situation; to see ourselves, by one sudden we have been at the charge of supporting them blow, rendered incapable of affording ourselves while they were looked upon as enemies the

the rush of the swollen creek, and now and then the cry of the whippoorwill; and I could see, far across the fields, and through an opening in the woods, the gleaming of one windowlight. Had the sick and forsaken orphan any Robin, a French Protestant, who had obtained

sumed his flute-playing. I tried to look demure, and to seem unconcerned; nevertheless I felt quite sure that Timothy read my heart as he would an open page. Had he not reline and would like to be instructed.

"O you mistake, we west falking of Doko," interests were separate from theirs; and, with when Mike brought the carriage and sottlement, for the purpose of awakening a feeling of insecurity in the bosom of Mr. Richards! When Mike brought the carriage to the door, I reached to relieve him of his flute. He gave him of his flute. He gave him of his flute. He gave him of his flute. So we were stalking an eclipse of the moon. Do you see how tone, some words, unimportant and come blow tone, some words, unimportant and come and his guest for I desired to avoid observation. Both seemed in earnest, but their conference excited no faintest curiosity. My interests were separate from theirs; and, with my boundt in my leaf, I waited, nather very patiently. I cartinguished my light, and sat without him of his flute. He gave him of his flute with the desired to avoid observation. Both his guest, for I desired to avoid observation. But him of his flute him of his flute him of his flute him of his flute him of his flute. He gave him of his flute him of his flute him of his flute him of his flute. He gave him of his flute him of simple avowal of my intention would fail to do.

I based my action upon no plan, that I remember of; yet probably something like such hopes and feelings influenced me, if I had analyzed them.

REMAINDER OF CHAP, V NEXT WEEK.

For the National Era.

THE NEUTRAL FRENCH IN MASSACRUSETTS. If ever the Neutrals had been induced by maintain, for one moment, a sincere attachment to the British Government, the treatment which they received from that Government had swept it all away, and left a most unrelenting hostility in its place; and the conquest of Canada, though it made a favorable change in their condition, so far as regarded personal comfort, and secured to them freedom from many annoyances to which they had been subjected from the anti-Catholic and anti-French spirit of the people, was still not without its dark side to them. It destroyed the only reasonable hope of a return to Acadie which they could have entertained; for they had hoped that the French King would be so successful in the war French King would be so successful in the war as to be able to dictate, as a condition of peace, their restoration to their country. Their history, from this time forward, is marked with attempts to emigrate to France, or to French Colonies.

During the year 1760, many changes had occurred in the Governments of Massachusetts and of Nova Scotia. Pownall was transferred from the chief magistracy of Massachusetts to that of South Carolina; and Francis Bernard, the Governor of New Jersey, took his place. Gov. Lawrence, of Nova Sootia, had died, and the administration of affairs devolved upon Jonathan Belcher, then Chief Justice of the Province. King George II, also, had died during this year, and his successor was proclaimed at Boston on December 30th. Thomas Hutchinson, appointed Lieutenant Governor i 1758, continued to hold that office.

We cannot illustrate Gov. Bernard's disposi tion towards the Neutral French, better than by quoting from one of his messages to the General Court, some years after his accession. He wrote:

"Ever since I have been Governon of thi rovince, I have had great compassion for this people, as every one must who has considered that it was by the exigencies of war, rather than by any fault of their own, that they were removed from a state of ease and affluence, and brought into poverty and dependence." During the year 1761, a tide of emigration flowed in upon the old Acadian country, chiefly from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Con-necticut. From the north of Ireland, also, many emigrants came. The original intention of the British Government was to have given tlers; but they were persuaded by Gov. Law-rence to abandon this design, and the greater part of the country had been for many years scantily settled; emigrants being deterred from venturing there, on account of the difficulty of removing during time of war, and by the fear of being compelled to yield possession to the former occupants, when peace should be made. During the summer of 1762, four French ships of the line appeared off Newfoundland. and, after ravaging the country near the seacoast, and destroying a few small settlements, sailed to attack the town of St. John, which surrendered without resistance. The people of Nova Scotia were immediately overcome

among the measures which they took for defence, besides laying an embargo and declaring the existence of martial law, was a scizure of all the Acadians whom they could find in King's county, formerly the district of Minas. This alarm appears to have been in a great measure unnecessary, for a powerful British fleet lay in the harbor of Halifax. Nevertheless the Acadians whom they saired a hun. less, the Acadians whom they seized, a hun-dred and thirty in number, together with very many others, who were in confinement at Halifax, were shipped to Massachusetts, and despatches were sent to Gov. Bernard, requesting him to make preparations for their reception.

But the Government of Massachusetts had learned a lesson from their past experience, and when the transports arrived, they were ordered by the Governor to anchor under the tion: guns of Castle William. The Nova Scotian lespatches were referred to a committee of the Assembly, for the General Court was then in session. This committee, on September 17th, reported unanimously against granting permission to land, and their report was readily accepted. As the General Court was soon after

prorogued, nothing was left for the flast except to sail back to Nova Scotis, which it accord-

mounted to £12,750.

But Louis XV was not unmindful of the Acadians, and offered, through the Duke of Nivertating that he looked upon them " as some of his most faithful subjects." One thousand and nineteen—nearly the whole number in the which shows that they consisted of one hun-dred and seventy-nine families, embracing three hundred and twenty heads of families, three hundred and sixty-three sons, and three Lords of Trade. But from various causes this expedition was abandoned. comments upon it we find in a letter, a copy of is preserved among the State archives, Council to Andrew Oliver, then Secretary of State, afterwards Lieutenant Governor under

Hutchinson. They wrote: "As the French King looks upon them as his subjects, he must look upon them as prisoners of war; and therefore, by agreement behave lived in hopes of joining our country-

while they were looked upon as enemies, the Province hath an equitable claim to a reim-

or to France, but from time to time many did go to both countries. About the close of the year 1763, many of the Neutrals had gathered in Boston, in hopes of obtaining the permission to oreignate which they desired, and failing in their expectations, as the winter was so year, and what was still more than the permission to oreignate which they desired, and failing in their expectations, as the winter was so year, and what was still more than the permission to ore greate which they desired, and failing in their expectations, as the winter was so year, and what was still more than the permission to ore greate which they desired, and failing in their expectations, as the winter was so year. before the General Court sending with it a the climate, they were soon attacked by dismessage to the House of Representatives, in ease, and most of them perished miserably. which he speaks thus of the condition of the Of those who survived, many found their way petitioners:

"The case of these people is truly deplora-ble. They have none of them had the smallale. They have none of them had the small-pox, and they depend upon their daily labor for their bread. If they don't go about the town to work, they must starve; if they do go and on March 1, 1765, General James Murabout, they must contract the distemper; and ray, the Governor of that Province, issued a as they are crowded in small apartments, and wanting the necessaries of life, they won't have a common chance to escape perishing. I have in Council advised with the selectmen, and they have consulted the overseers of the poor; and they are of opinion that they have not a power to relieve them. I am therefore obliged to apply to you, to help to save these people; if you will furnish them with provi-sions, I will order them into the barracks of the Castle; and as soon as they have been there long enough to appear to be free from the distemper, they will get admission into some other towns, and find work, which, at present, it is apprehended, would be impracticable."

The General Court complied with the Govrnor's recommendation, and passed an order providing for their support for a month, until the rigor of the season should be past, and they should have an opportunity to escape from danger of contagion of the disease.

Whatever may be said of the money-getting and money-saving disposition of New England people, the kindliest and warmest spirit is shown here, as in many other instan-ces, of the treatment of the Neutrals by the Massachusetts Government. In the glow of fierce political dispute, when the Legislature and the Governor were at swords' point as re-garded most exciting questions of the day, both found time to attend to a call of humanity, and to turn aside from the contests of poitical animosity, to perform a deed of pure be-

During this same year, 1764, another proposal for emigration was made to the Neutrals in New England, the following proclamation being issued by the Count d'Estaing, afterwards famous in our Revolutionary history, and, at the time of which we speak, Governor of the French West Indian Islands:

"Gouvernment des isles sous le vent. "Charles Theodat, Comte d'Estaing, &c. omme et admis Chevalier des ordres du Roi Lieutenant General de ses armees et des armees navales, Gouverneur General represent-ant la personne de sa Majoste aux iles sous le vent de l'Amerique et mers adjacentes.

"Faisons savoir a tous les Acadiens residens a la Nouvelle Angleterre, que tous ceux d'entre ouvront s'addresser a Sieur Jean Hanson negotiant a la Nouvelle York, qui leur fournira tous les vivres necessaires et les moyens de passer aux dittes Colonies, ou ils seront bie recus. Il leur sera concedè du terrairs, et ils seront entretener par le Roy pendant les pre-miers mois de leur sejour, et jusqu'a ce qu'ils puissent gagner de quoi vivre par cux même.
"Au Cap. Français, Isle St. Domingue, le 26

Juin, 1764. "Par ordre: MARTIN." But the Government of Massachusetts was averse to giving countenance to any such pro-Andrew Oliver, from which we have quoted many of the Neutrals had now become useful and valuable members of society, and besides, jealousy and dread of the French Colonies. which even the conquest of Canada had not would be firmest friends with their then dead-

liest foes. As the year before, so now, many of the Neutrals flocked from the country into the seaport towns, seeking for opportunities to escape to passage thither, and, as the only effectual means of preventing such emigration, the Goy ernor, on November 28th, issued a proclama

masters or commanders of vessels, trading from here to the West Indies, have, for the sake of certain privileges allowed them in their trade, or for other considerations, agreed to transport numbers of Acadians there," which practice appears to me to be in its na-On February 10th, 1763, the treaty of Paris entering into, or carrying into execution, any was signed, and peace restored between Great such agreement, "as having so great a ten-Britain and France. The expenses of the dency to prejudice his Majesty's interest, and to strengthen the dominions of a foreign prince." The penalties of the law are de-nounced against all persons disregarding this warning, and all ship-masters are ordered to prepare, and deliver to the naval officer a list any Acadians on board, and no vessel was to receive a clearance before the naval officer obtain his orders. On December 1st, only a day or two after the issue of this proclamation, Paul Landry and the heads of twentyfive families petitioned the Governor to reconsider his action, and to grant permission to leave the Province, to all who should wish to emigrate to St. Domingo. No answer having been given to this petition, a number of Neutrais, on January 1st, 1765, sent in another: the French Colonies. We take the liberty to present a second petition to your Excellency, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Massachusetts, to you and your Council, wishing you a good year and great prosperity, flatter-ing ourselves, sir, that your honorable person will do us perfect justice in respect to what we pray for. You are well acquainted, sir, with the offer which has been made us from

Hardly was this affair terminated, when proclamation, offering grants of land to all who would emigrate there. This offer does not appear to have attracted the serious atten-tion of many of the Neutrals until late in the year; but on February 8th, 1766, eighty-nine of their families, numbering four hundred and ninety-one people, petitioned the Governor and Council to transport them to Canada, and grant them the means of maintenance for one year, and also to write to Governor Murray, requesting him to receive them, and give them

lands, according to his proclamation.

Governor Bernard looked favorably upon this petition, and, a few days after its reception, addressed a message to the House of Representatives, in which he said—"You have now an opportunity, at no great expense, to dispose of these people; so that, instead of being a burden to the Province and to themselves, as they are like to continue whilst they remain here, they may become a fresh accession of wealth and strength to the British Empire in America, as it is certain that their industry only waits for property to exert itself on, without which no one will be industrious. I therefore hope you will improve this occasion; and in so doing, you will unite public spirit with charity." The House immediately considered this mes-

Murray, and acquaint him with the desire of the petitioners, and ask if he would receive them. They also appropriated £20, to despatch two Neutrals with Bernard's letter, and a petition from the Neutrals to Murray. In May, one of them returned, with Murray's reply He wrote-"I think it will be for the good of fore I shall not hesitate to receive them. But mula. to Great Britain, at the same time requesting the Legislature of Massachusetts to take some measures to support them for a little while mer and the autumn. They rejoined there Grand Pre and Cumberland, and the bayonete lamities of premature death.

of the British troops, and at last found peace and friends. And here we take our leave of them. quit their history with regret, for in it we have the premature death of husband or wife, at been deeply interested. It is often remarked, that in the contemplation of the sufferings of while of widowers it is less than one half that other ages, we are apt to lose sight of those of our own. But the reverse is also true; and there are some who cannot realize that those

The whole history of the Acadians illustrates strongly the different traits of character of the | 100 husbands, and 22 widows to 100 wives; but | a large sewer, leading to the river. Freuch and of the English settlers in America. The English were leavened with the Puritanical leaven. The Indians were to them nothing but "bloody heathen," and the French were Roman Catholic pagans."† They cherished little affection for the Government at home, and it cherished even less for them. With the French, it was entirely different-they assimilated themselves more to the customs and people of the new country. Where the English had one John Eliot, the Frenchmen had many like Father Marquette and the Baron Castine and, far from being alienated in affection from

the Home Government, they always made its interests and theirs one. There was one quality which both French and English had in common—an intense reli-gious zeal. But they manifested it differently. The English waged a fierce crusade against everything that savored of superstition. They marched against Louisburg, headed by the banner which George Whitefield had blessed with the motto, "Nil desperandum, Christo duce." They came to the Indian with the Bible in one hand and the sword in the other. But the French Josuits waged a peaceful, reli derness, and their martial music the chapel bells. They did not seek by force, but by bells. They did not seek by force, but by kindly treatment, to win the Indians to the faith of the Church. As a natural consequence, they gained the attachment of the savages, and, having gained it, they made use

of it in war.
Of the affection which was always warm to wards the mother country, the story of the Acadians affords sufficient evidence. their varied fortunes, they never lost their lov or the religion, the customs, and the people, of

† As a curious example of religious bigotry, the town of Stoneham sent in its bill, one year, for main-taining its proportion of the Neutrals, headed with this title: "Account of keeping the three French

LOSS OF LIFE BY STEAMBOATS.

A report has recently been made to the Secsteamboats destroyed, and the causes of their destruction, during the first half of the present year. It is set forth in the report that no additional legislation is necessary on the part of the Government to the act passed by "Congress, in 1852, to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or part by steam," except extend it so as to include ferry boats and tow boats propelled by steam. The report states that from January 1 to

June 17, 1854, there were sixty-four steamboat disasters, involving a loss of \$2,274,442, and five hundred and forty-eight lives. Of this with a less of \$104 000 and twenty lives. Eight f these were fitted up according to the law of These cases are all supposed to have been from

negligence and inattention.

Eighteen boats have been destroyed by fire, with a loss of \$1,480,500, and one hundred and forty-one lives. These are all supposed to have been accidental except two. Much the larger

property to the amount of about \$300,000. Of explosions there have been eight. Two of the boats had been inspected according to the law of 1852. The loss of property was \$67,500,

> THE CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE BRITISH PEOPLE.

From the statistics contained in the recently published census report of Great Britain, we select the following interesting particulars rel-ative to the civil and conjugal condition of the

The average age of the wife in Great Britain is 40.65 years; of the husband, 43.05 years; or, jected. The simplicity of manners, the domes in other words, the husband on the average is tic and social virtues, the generous, high fonce nearly two and a half years older than the the direction that popular observation would indicate; for while the age of the husband and wife falls in 1,299,008 instances within the Rockbridge, stood the test of thirty years, spent amidst the fashionable life of Washington and instances to the earlier ages, and in only 494 691 instances to the ages older than the age of the proach. Her exalted character bore the more husband. The degree of disparity differs and trying ordeal of a malady which conquests the is greatest at the extreme age of either sex. will, and often breaks down the nobler traits of Women of the age of 20-40 give birth, probably, to seven in every eight children, and it is ling feeling in Mrs. Benton's heart, and strongseen that of 1,703,475 wives of the age 20-40. there are 1.397,453 married to husbands of that

the returns show one instance in which a man of 30—35 is married to a woman of 90—95, and four in which men of 95—100 are married to women of 45—50. There is a certain reguminated her life, she led her daughter to the larity in the numbers that marry at different vacant chair in which her husband worked ages, and in such a degree as indicates that and, by look and gestures, made it apparent the acts which appear to result from arbitrary that she required his recall. It was too late volition and chance, are the result of regulated contingencies, which in their course obey laws from which she was never able to rise again. and follow rules as definite as any that sway the relations of the physical phenomena of in organic matter. Thus the tables show that while 124,155 husbands are united to wives of the same age-period as themselves, (45-50) the same age-period as themselves (45-50) very interesting account of the progress made there are 38,078, 9,126, 2,488, 618, 157, 46, by Mr. Beicher, of that city, downwards towho are married to women respectively on an | ward the centre of the earth, in search of pure

sage, and requested the Governor to write to than themselves. Now, the proportion of the 1; and from 38,078 a series is obtained, on sucical series is 38,078, 9 520, 2,380, 595, 149, and 37. The tendency in marriage is stronger that unites husbands to wives of the same age-perithe British empire in general, and of this Province in particular, that these people were settled here upon the same footing with his distance of age at rates which may ultimately low sandstone. A steam engine of twenty five Majesty's new Canadian subjects, and there- be expressed by some simple mathematical for-

as they formerly refused to take the oath of From this the report argues that the passion allegiance and abjuration, and, by their peti- and affections of men are governed by laws as tion to me, it appears they expect to be sup- certain as those of the heavenly bodies or any inability to make any provision for supporting cient certainty for practical purposes: for the them after their arrival. Eight hundred and marriage returns and those enumerations, in ninety, nearly all who were left in the Province, expressed their willingness to go upon means of calculating the chances that a man these conditions, and stated that they were, or woman, young or old, and unmarried, will drill around in the bore, as its vertical motion n general, resolved to take the oath of fidelity | marry before, in, or after a given year of ageof calculating the probability of remaining a ged in enlarging the cavity at the point where spinster or a bachelor, or of being in the mar-ried state at any given age—the probability of after they should reach Canada. We can find bearing children—or of being a widower or a nowhere, among the records of the Province, widow; and these calculations will serve not any mention of an efficial permission to these merely to gratify idle curiosity, but to guide Neutrals to emigrate but many vessels, filled the course of men's lives, to regulate the popuwith them, sailed for Canada during the sum- lation, to make provisions for children who marry as well as for those who do not marry, pipes from the top to the bottom of the well, as derness eleven years before, from the flames of social institutions which may mitigate the ca-

The returns indicate the existence in Great Britain of 3,391,271 integral families, and of the pure stream from the bottom may reach 1,178 559 families in a state of dissolution by their head. The number of widows is 795 590, Great Britain, 271,841 are widows re-married, 3 189 683 wives who have been only once married will remain; which, when compared with the widows re-married (271.841) and the (795 590) widowsenumerated, making 1 067,431

in the aggregate, is found to give the propor tion of 33 vidows to 100 wives.
As age advances, the proportional numbers of widows increase. At the age of 25-30, two per cent. of the women are widows; at the age of 30-35, four per cent; at the age of 35-40 seven, per cent; in the next period, (40-45) ten per cent.; and so the proportional numbers in 100 increase, until at the age of 65 the numwives (43.) of 100 women at the age of 80 and upwards, 75 are widows, 126 unmarried women, and only 12 wives. The proportional number of widowers also increases, but at a much less rapid rate, on account chiefly of their fre-

quent re-marriages.
With regard to the British statistics of married and unmarried, it appears that, taking the persons above the legal age of marriage, (fourteen years in the male, and twelve in the fe that Great Britain contains 3,110,243 bachelors, and 3,469,243 spinsters. But if those of the age of twenty and under forty years are work, and one displaying sound practical encalled "young," and those of the age of forty gineering skill, and even genius, in its con and upwards are called "old," it will be found that there are in the kingdom about 1,407,225 "young," and 359,969 "old" maids: 1,413,912 "young," and 275,201 "old" bachelors. It is a noticeable fact, that while there are 1,848,853 wives in the second age, 20-40, we have 1,407,225 spinsters returned who are not and never have been married, against 1,412,913 bachelors of the corresponding period of life. Of every 100 men in Great Britain of the age of twenty and upwards, 31 are bachelors; while of every 100 of the other sex, 29 are spinsters. married is much greater than the average, out of each 100 of a sex of the age above mentioned. The causes for such results are various, but not recondite. Among them may be calculate mentally, in a very few moments, mentioned the expensiveness of living in large such questions as these: how many scends in cities, which discourages marriage among that live in a respectable style. It may be estima-ted that not more than 20 in 100 families are erly and correctly as any ordinary arithmetic childless, and consequently that about 80 in 100 have children living. Of 100 widowers and widows, 59 had children, 41 had no children residing with them. Upon the hypothesis that as many unmarried women must, other things being equal, be living irregularly to every child born out of wedlock as there are wives to every child born out of wedlock, then 186 920 or 1 in 13 of the unmarried women, must be living so as to contribute as much to the births as an equal number of married women. The 1,248,182 unmarried women, 1,111,454 living in celibacy in the prime of life, (20-40,) against

from the first was known to le beyond remedy. was borne with a patience and propriety of demeanor that proves how the noble faculties and affections may survive the wreck of the mortal frame. Deprived of utterance, of all her energies, Mrs. Benton still preserved the bearing of one whose mind would not allow the

most prostrating affliction to overthrow the fine character it had formed. No part of it gave way under the long trial to which it was subtie and social virtues, the generous, high toned The disparities of age are generally in vere to herself, liberal to all the rest of the world, in which she was nurtured in her father's house and among the Virginia Puritans o the prejudices of its political strife, without reest to the last, was her devotion to her husband Of late she has sut constantly by his side when age; 297 045 to husbands of 40-60; while only at his labors at home, and indeed their live 1,620 of these wives are united to husbands under 20; and 7,357 to husbands of sixty and up- made her home wherever his business called him. She was reconciled to part with him on The disparity of age has a wide range; and his late return to Missouri, because she was too weak to accompany him, and knew that his

THE EARTH'S SECRETS

The St. Louis Democrat of a late date has a average 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 30 years older water for his extensive sugar refinery. Artesian well, commenced six years ago, has first number to the second is nearly as 3 1.4 to now reached the depth of 2,200 feet, being, it cessively dividing by 4, not differing much from Grenelle, near Paris, being sunk 1961 feet, the numbers in the actual series. The theoret- and another one in France reaching the depth of 2.150 feet.

The drill has thus far passed through a constant succession of the most stubborn rocks. low sandstone. A steam engine of twenty five horse power is used to work the drills, the di-ameter of the bore being five inches. The Dem-

"The kinds of drills used are various, some ing adapted for pulverizing the rock, others ported here at the expense of the Government, of the phenomena of nature, and therefore that until they can provide for themselves, I think it is possible to calculate with accuracy the is an instrument, called a rimmer, med for cutt necessary to enclose my answer to their pe- conduct which will, in the case of large masses ting the sides of the bore to make it round and tition, which I beg you will be pleased to have of men, spring from those motives. Although smooth. Tubes are also used containing valves, communicated to them in such a way that none the act of no particular can always be predict- which catch the logse particles of rock and may plead ignorance. This will prevent future ed with the certainty which the fortune teller carry them to the top of the well. The drill-heartburnings and reproaches on either side." or the astrologist claims for his vaticinations, ing reds are made of stout oak wood, are about by which a continued rod may be formed or

any length. "The presence of one or more persons is constantly required for the purpose of turning the continues. At present the operators are enga the soft slate occurs, for the purpose of introdu soon as it is finished, although the hard rocky sides would seem to make it unnecessary. The object to be gained by this is to shut out the

the top without any mixture.

"At the depth of 700 feet, a vein of salt wa ter was strock, and at 1,500 feet, an immensvein of sulphur water burst forth, which has figure, namely, 382 969. According to well-founded calculations, it appears that to every stream from the mouth of the well. This wa-100 husbands who have married once, in a sta- ter is the same as that of the Blue Lick Springs, tionary community, there would be about 33 in Kentucky, and possesses a purity and fresh widowers, and to every 100 wives 40 widows. But the actual proportions are 11 widowers to es us in barrels and casks. It is carried off by these proportions are immediately altered by too wasteful that such profuse quantities of this withdrawing from the ranks of the married celebrated water should be represented to discuss the same of the married celebrated water should be represented to discuss the same of the same those who have, at one time, been widowers or away, but the refinery needs the clear unadal widows. Thus, if of the 3,461,524 wives in terated element, and it must have it and nothdiscovered, we believe, but they have been of

> Americans are very ant to consider the Chinese as barbarians, when compared with our own and other Christian nations; yet we are our vainglorious boasting. What are our great canals, when compared with that extraordinary work of art, the Imperial Canal of Chine nelled, lakes bridged, and stupendous embank ments thrown over marshes and low ground to afford it a passage. Unlike our canals, its hips sail upon its waters, which are filled by mighty rivers, and serve not only the purpose of a commercial highway, but are used for the twofold objects of irrigation and drainage, the has been pronounced by Europeans a gigantic eering or warlike purposes; but in many other respects they will prove of quite as much utility to the Eureka State as their self-sufficient traducers .- North American.

A REALLY WONDERFUL CHILD .- There is at present attending the Hastings school, Darvel. cian would multiply by 4, 6, or 8. Counts in long division, (simple and compound) she di-vides by short division, or in a line, by such figures as 34, 56, 92, &c., in 8 or 10 seconds. She multiplied 123456789 by 987654321, and gave the correct answer, in less than a minute The girl's name is Maria Cloland, daughter of Gavin Cleland, shoemaker in Darvel.

rapidly advancing to completion. A few weeks more, and the care will pass with an celibacy in the prime of life, (20-40,) against unbroken sweep along its whole length, from 1.744,944 women, namely, 1,608,216 wives, and Columbus to the Ohio river, at Wheeling, 136,728 women who are not wives, yet who where it will connect with the